

Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

The irrepresables are particularly opposed to paying taxes to the Federal Government. They have, however, been paying taxes indirectly all the while, and have no way to escape it, unless they cease to buy foreign goods, or even domestic goods that come in competition with them.

They will not pay the tax, although the Federal Government carries our mails and protects them, and pays the expense; the cost being about double what we pay in postage. The Federal Judge, a Secessionist too, holds his court in this State; the District Attorney, Marshal, Jurors and Clerk are all paid out of the Federal Treasury. They all pocket Lincoln's gold. It is rumored that his Honor, the Judge, says there is no Government; but we have not heard that he declines to hold Court, or refuses to draw his pay.

One Secession Congressman and two Secession Senators go to Washington and draw pay out of the Treasury of the United States.

At present, fugitive slaves are returned from the free States almost daily. To secure the interest of this State, Commissioners are appointed and paid by the United States in all the free States.

Not many years ago, Kentucky obtained out of the Federal Treasury a large amount of hard cash—over a million dollars—as a loan, as her share of the surplus revenue. She has never paid it back, principle or interest.

Receiving all these benefits from the Federal Government, in direct pecuniary outlay, it would be cool, indeed, to face about and refuse to pay a dollar of cash.

Besides, Kentucky is still a State of the Union; and, although this war originated from no fault of her's, her name is on the bond, and she cannot repudiate any more than a security can repudiate his liability.

Those who hold the right of Secession have no available plea. Kentucky has not seceded from the Union; does not intend to secede. She professes to obey the obligations of the Constitution, and, therefore, can't refuse to pay the tax.

Steadily have a majority declared against Secession and revolution; we take it, they will not stuff themselves by resisting a plain constitutional law.

The Peace party have some comical propositions by way of keeping the peace. We must remove Camp Robinson. They want the Governor instantly to remove it, by force if need be. Of course they know this would involve us in war at once. They want the Confederates to remain at Columbus; but they would vote at once to expel the Federal troops from Paducah. In short, they are eager for war with the Federal Government; no matter what calamities it may bring on the State; but they can't bear to hear of an expulsion of the Confederates, although they have insolently invaded our soil, after a promise made a few days before by the President not to interfere with the neutrality of Kentucky.

They want war with one side, and peace with the other; and they want war with that side at which we are most exposed. At the start of these troubles, they were eager to join in the rebellion by direct Secession, which would have placed Kentucky in the worst position possible. Virginia made herself the theater of the war, and thereby brought on herself a deluge of calamities; but Kentucky would have been even worse off than Virginia.

Such are the projects of the Peace party. Any pretext will do for war with the Federal troops, whatever losses or sufferings it may impose on Kentucky; but no indignities or insults from the Confederates disturbs their equanimity.

The proclamation of General Polk, in another column, had, at the head of it, "proclamation of General Polk and the corporate authorities of Columbus, Kentucky," but as it was signed only by General Polk, and as we do not recognize the right of "corporate authorities" to secede from the State, we publish it without the heading.

Tennessee sends her soldiers on to our soil, and as an apology, tells us that it is a military necessity. When Kentucky adopted her neutrality she did not consider it subject to the "military necessities" of Tennessee, and will not allow them to remain. It is a "military necessity" to Kentucky to drive them off, and unless we are much mistaken, she will do it very speedily.

General Anderson is now in the city, stopping at the Louisville Hotel, where scores and hundreds of our citizens called to see him.

The Louisville Courier, in reckless mendacity and unscrupulousness, exalts anything we have ever read. It huddles into its columns, utterly regardless of the truth, all sorts of statements calculated to mislead and deceive or inflame. Its object yesterday was to palliate or excuse the insulting invasion of this State by Tennessee. It publishes the following from the Frankfort Yeoman:

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.—We have already published the fact of the seizure of Paducah by Federal forces. This has been very naturally followed by an invasion from the Confederate forces. Columbus has been seized by the latter.

The editor of the Yeoman knew this was false. He had published the correspondence between General Grant and Gov. Magoffin, and between the latter and the Governor of Tennessee, in which it was confessed that Columbus and Hickman were seized two or three days before the movement to Paducah, which was only made to prevent that point falling into the hands of the Confederates. Notwithstanding this well-known fact, notwithstanding the official information was published in the Courier, the editor has the effrontery to introduce the Yeoman's false statement, with this comment:

The following important information is from the Frankfort Yeoman of Monday.

What argument can be made with such men? How can any argument be made when such deliberate and notorious false statements are made to induce the unwary to believe that Kentucky was not insultingly invaded by Tennessee; and what can be thought of a Kentuckian who justifies and excuses that invasion? This is only one specimen; we can easily find more in the same paper of the same date. It proceeds to excuse Gen. Polk, who has confessedly disobeyed the orders of Davis and the request of Harris, on the plea that it was the intention of the Federal Government to seize Columbus and Hickman, and that he had only anticipated them. The Courier says:

Yesterday we learn Major General Polk, commander of the Confederate forces on the Mississippi, informed Governor Magoffin by telegraph of his occupation of Hickman and Columbus, and the reasons for a step so grave and momentous.

He says his movement was based on reliable information received by him that the Federal forces were preparing to at once take possession of these important strategic points.

This is a flat denial of the statement from the Yeoman, which the Courier indorsed in the same issue. Here it is admitted that the Confederates first seized Hickman and Columbus, and the act is excused.

The Courier then goes on to excuse the Tennesseans, and to urge that the statement that the Federal forces were about to seize those points was true. Where does the Courier find the statement of General Polk that the movement was based on reliable information? We have the report of the Commissioners from Tennessee, published in the Courier, giving the only excuse. The report says: "The undersigned yesterday received a verbal message, through a messenger from Governor Harris. The message was, that he, Governor Harris, had, by telegraphic dispatch, requested General Polk to withdraw the Confederate troops from Kentucky, and that General Polk had declined to do so; that Governor Harris then telegraphed to Secretary Walker, at Richmond, requesting that General Polk be ordered to withdraw his troops from Kentucky, and that such order was issued from the War Department of the Confederacy; that General Polk replied to the War Department that the retention of the post was a military necessity, and that the retreating from it would be attended by the loss of many lives. This embraces the message received."

This is the only information published in the Courier. None of the papers have received any more information; none of the Frankfort correspondents remit any such rumor which the Courier states as a fact, upon which to base its leader of yesterday. The information appears to be made of whole cloth. General Polk, it will be seen, claims to have seized it as a military necessity, and not on account of information that it was in danger. It is not in danger, and never has been. The object was to precipitate Kentucky, as they did Missouri, and the military necessity is, that Columbus and Hickman, are the most important strategic points in an attack on Cairo. Let them seize Paducah, and Cairo would be between two fires. Bird's Point, Hickman, Columbus, and Paducah, are absolutely essential to the reduction of Cairo, and that is the military necessity.

As a military point also, for the invasion by Tennessee, it is important. They obtain three important cities at once, and are prepared to overcome the whole First District. The next move will be from Camp Boone to Bowling Green, Elizabethtown, Muldrough's Hill, and Louisville. Then Albany, Ky., up through Danville and Lexington, as another "military necessity." Finally, the State will be wholly overrun, and subjugated, not from any wish to violate Kentucky neutrality, but as a "military necessity." These professions of a desire for peace with Kentucky, accompanied by continued aggressions from Tennessee, on one shallow pretense or another, are past all endurance. The humbug of peace commissioners is getting stale. The terms of peace are the withdrawal of her forces from this

Another point, completely overthrowing the Courier's "reliable information" about the intention of the Federal troops to invade the State, is Gen. Grant's proclamation, which, after recapitulating the attack on Kentucky, says:

Whenever it is manifest that you are able to defend yourselves, and maintain the authority of your Government, and protect the rights of loyal citizens, I shall withdraw the forces under my command.

U. S. GRANT, Brigadier General Commanding.

Here is a positive statement that he only came to defend them against the Confederates, and a promise to withdraw when they are expelled and law established. The Courier published this in its paper, and cannot pretend to be ignorant. If General Grant had intended to seize these points first, he would not wish to withdraw as soon as the rebels were expelled.

These misstatements we have noticed are so characteristic of others of Secession that we have not often stopped to notice them. When men once turn against their country, all the foundations of virtue seem to be destroyed, and the lesser crimes of falsehood and theft follow naturally in their train.

In another article we expressed the opinion that the statement in the Courier, that the Reverend Major General Leonidas Polk, D.D., had written to excuse his occupation of Columbus and Hickman, on the ground that it was threatened by the Federal troops, was made "of whole cloth."

We publish below the statement of the Reverend Priest in jack boots, showing that the falsehood did not originate with the Courier, but with him, and we hereby apologize to the Courier. That paper has enough of those sins of its own to answer for, without any additional being heaped upon it. In the first place, no man of sense believes the statement, because Cairo is more open to attack just now than Memphis, and the plea that a city in Kentucky was about to be taken, is no excuse whatever for the invasion of the State. Major General Polk, if he seriously believed the State was in danger of invasion, could have done as Gen. Grant did—telegraph to the authorities; but this priestly warrior, this unsupplied soldier, was too thirsty for invasion and blood, and so he sends his army into a neutral State.

Moreover, this shows how false were the statements of President Davis and Governor Harris. The ink is not dry on the paper in which they pledged themselves to respect the position of Kentucky before, in violation of that pledge, a Major General of Tennessee sent forces, with the approval of Davis, to invade Kentucky.

This news comes to Frankfort while a delegation from Tennessee are in that city proclaiming peace. It would scarcely be considered unfair to seize them as hostages until the withdrawal of the Confederate forces.

Major General Polk is here to dictate terms. If Kentucky will force the others to withdraw, he who made the first invasion will simultaneously withdraw his men. It is not his affair. Kentucky has been in the habit of deciding such questions for herself, and the first thing the Polk soldier priest has to do, is to take his men from the State. He made the first invasion, and should be compelled to make the first retreat. After that there will be little trouble with the United States forces. They will leave at once. We can be excused if we doubt whether General Polk would withdraw, as he has pledged himself. Tennessee and the Confederate President have already made a dozen such pledges, which were as quickly broken. If we do not drive them out, or if we send away the United States forces, to judge from their past action, they would not stop till they had joined the invading force from Camp Boone at Louisville.

UNITED STATES COURT, AT COVINGTON, KY.—The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday contains the following: "The September term of this Court commenced yesterday. This Court is no longer presided over by Thomas B. Munroe, that gentleman's secession sentiments having caused his removal. In his place we have the Hon. John Catron, as well known for his decided Union sentiments, as his predecessor was for the reverse. Other gentlemen, connected with this Court, will, in due course of time, be superseded by those whose sympathies are not with traitors. The only business transacted yesterday, was the hearing of motions, after which the Court adjourned to ten o'clock this morning."

Many complaints are made of thefts committed in the lower portion of the city, particularly in the neighborhood of Green, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Houses are entered, and valuables of any and all descriptions stolen. The police should break up this business.

A recent fire in Lexington, Mo., consumed ten or twelve houses. It was the work of an incendiary.

The body of Capt. Carey Gratz, who was killed in the battle near Springfield, reached St. Louis on Sunday.

A fine shower yesterday laid the dust and the military ardor of several companies on drill.

The Delph Guards were presented with a beautiful flag at the Marine's

The Courier recommends the Legislature to "demand" that the forces of both the United States and the Confederate Government withdraw, and, if either refuses, to turn the whole power of the State against them, and thinks it the most feasible way of making peace. We applaud the Courier's suggestion to the echo, that hearing shall applaud again. As to the United States force, we have Gen. Grant's proclamation stating that he will withdraw when the enemy does; that he retains his position only temporarily, to maintain the integrity of the State. How is it with Gen. Polk? We have already asked his withdrawal, through Gov. Harris and President Davis, and what is the reply? an insulting refusal; a contempt for Kentucky, and the affirmation that he holds those points, notwithstanding our request, as a military necessity. We join hands with the Courier that the foul invader should be expelled, and we urge the Courier to come out manfully in favor of it; to call for "fifty thousand men" to drive the organized mob from our soil; to use our own force and the United States forces, if necessary, to accomplish that object.

We have been throwing grass at Tennessee long enough. It is high time to try what virtue there is in stones. It is time that the dignity of the State should be maintained, and insults to her resented. It is time that the sickening cant of "sister State" should cease, when the sister State does nothing but heap outrage after outrage upon us. The people of Tennessee may be, and doubtless are, warm friends of Kentucky, but the army and the leaders are the bitterest enemies we have. Let us drive them from the State, and if we catch them burning bridges and destroying the lives of women and children, as they did in Missouri, hang the scoundrels on the nearest tree. Let it be understood, by words and acts, that we will no longer endure such wrongs, and they will cease. If we do not resent them, we will be despised.

We cannot read the bold and startling insolence of Bishop Leonidas Polk, of Tennessee, without the deepest indignation. He dares to propose to the Legislature of Kentucky that he will withdraw his forces from this State, provided there are no Union troops assembled within her boundaries. This insolent priest graciously informs us that unless we discontinue our camp and disarm Union men he will not withdraw his forces. If the Union men disarm themselves, and, per consequence, arm Secession in Kentucky, and at the same time forbid the United States Government from interfering for the protection of Union men, Major General Polk will graciously withdraw his forces. If there is a Kentuckian who is so contemptible as to yield to such a demand, he ought to expatriate himself.

Major General Polk must distinctly understand that we are not to be dictated to; that Kentucky gives the law in Kentucky; and that he and his forces must at once quit the State. It should be the ultimatum. It should be done without hesitation. The demand should be made at once. If we had the troops in the field no demand should be made. He should be driven out without a word. His letter is a declaration of war on Kentucky, and should be received as such. If he refuses to obey, let Eastern Kentucky with her powerful force march at once into Eastern Tennessee. Let us make Tennessee, and not Kentucky, the battleground.

We call attention to the different calls for companies in our paper. The time has come. Our soil is invaded, our State disgraced, and the only way to command respect is by the strong arm. Do not be misled by proclamations of the enemy; who ever heard of an enemy coming into the country without false promises on his lips. Gen. Polk sends a military force into Kentucky, and offers a false and improbable excuse for it. He comes to make war upon our people, and to execute summarily all who do not submit to the military despotism of Tennessee. Let us show these traitors, whom we, by our neutrality, have protected from invasion, that to insult Kentucky is an unpardonable offense. Let us drop past political differences, and demand the breaking up of hostile camps on our line in Tennessee and the seizure and murder of Kentucky citizens. Let us drive this pestilent and freshly-breeched priest, Major General Polk, from our soil. Rally, Kentuckians, to the flag! It is no time to hesitate. Let the Union man, the Southern Rights man, the peace party, and all join shoulder to shoulder in this fight. When the war is over, we can easily renew past discussion—can determine whether to remain in or go out of the Union. The question now is to resist invasion.

The "Hartford Convention" of Kentucky, that has been burning blue lights all along the Tennessee line, met in Frankfort yesterday. We suppose they invited Tennessee into the State, or if not, justified the invasion of the State, just as a like convention did on the Atlantic coast, in 1812. There are few, if any, of them, who would not rather see the State invaded and the principal cities sacked, than to be deprived

Gen. Beauregard's Report.

This report is very elaborate. It would occupy about five columns of our paper. Most of it is occupied with details and personal matters, not of general interest to our readers. We make a few extracts. The following passage occurs just after the preliminaries:

OPPORTUNE INFORMATION.—DECEPTION. Opportune information of the determination of the enemy to advance on Manassas, my advanced brigades, on the night of the 16th of July, were made aware from these headquarters of the impending movement, and in exact accordance with my instructions, a copy of which is appended, marked "A," their withdrawal within the lines of Bull's Run was effected with complete success during the day and night of the 17th ult., in face of and in immediate proximity to a largely superior force, despite a well planned, well executed effort to cut off the retreat of Bonham's brigade—first at Germantown, and subsequently at Centerville, whence he withdrew by my direction, after midnight, without collision, although enveloped on three sides by their lines. This movement had the intended effect of deceiving the enemy as to my ulterior purposes, and led him to anticipate an unresisted passage to Bull's Run.

THE BULL'S RUN COUNTRY. Of the topographical features of the country thus occupied, it must suffice to say that Bull's Run is a small stream, running, in this locality, nearly from West to East, to its confluence with the Occoquan river, about twelve miles from the Potomac, and draining a considerable scope of country, from its source in Bull's Run Mountain, to a short distance of the Potomac at Occoquan. At this season, habitually low and sluggish, it is, however, rapidly and frequently swollen by the summer rains until unfordable. The banks for the most part are rocky and steep, but abound in long-fused rocks. The country on either side much broken, and thickly wooded, becomes gently rolling and open as it recedes from the stream. On the northern side the ground is much the highest, and commands the other bank completely. Roads traverse and intersect the country in almost every direction. Finally, at Mitchell's Ford, the stream is about equi-distant between Centerville and Manassas, some six miles apart.

NO RIFLE PITS. As a part of the history of this engagement, I desire to place on record, that on the 18th of July not one yard of entrenchment nor one rifle pit sheltered the men at Black-burn's Ford—who, officers and men, with rare exceptions—were on that day for the first time under fire, and who, taking and maintaining every position ordered, cannot be too much commended for their soldierly behavior.

AN ESTABLISHED LINE OF BATTLE. It is proper here to state, that while from the outset it had been determined, on the approach of the enemy in force, to fall back and fight him at Bull's Run, yet the position occupied by Gen. Ewell's brigade, if necessary, could have been maintained against a largely superior force. This was especially the case with the Fifth Alabama Volunteers, Col. Rhodes, which that excellent officer had made capable of a resolute, protracted defense against heavy odds. Accordingly, on the morning of the 17th ult., when the enemy appeared before that position, they were checked and held at bay, with some confessed loss, in a skirmish in advance of the works, in which Major Morgan and Captain Shelby, Fifth Regiment Alabama Volunteers, acted with intelligent gallantry, and the post was only abandoned under general, but specific, imperative orders, in conformity with a long conceived, established plan of action and battle.

WHY THE REPORT HAS BEEN RETAINED. The rendition of this report, it is proper to say in conclusion, has been unavoidably delayed by the constantly engrossing administrative duties of the commander of an army corps composed wholly of volunteers—duties vitally essential to its well-being and future efficiency, and which I could not set aside or postpone on any account.

Mr. Whitaker's Resolutions.

Resolved, That Kentucky's peace and neutrality have been wantonly violated, her soil has been invaded, the rights of her citizens have been grossly infringed by the so-called Southern Confederacy forces. This has been done without cause; therefore—

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Governor is requested to call out the military force of the State to expel and drive out the invaders.

Resolved, That the United States be invoked to give aid and assistance—that protection to invasion which is granted to each one of the States by the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That General Robert Anderson be, and he is hereby, requested to enter immediately upon the active discharge of his duties in this military district.

Resolved, That we appeal to the people of Kentucky by the ties of patriotism and honor, by the ties of common interest and common defense, by the remembrances of the past, and by the hopes of future national existence, to assist in the repelling and driving out the wanton violators of our peace and neutrality, the lawless invaders of our soil.

While we do not wish any unnecessary and precipitate steps to be taken, we think the violation of Kentucky neutrality demands peremptory repentment, and without commenting on the first resolution, we insist that the last should actuate all Kentuckians, and General Robert Anderson would be our best commander of Kentucky troops. If it is necessary to call in the United States forces, on account of the defenseless position of the State, we hope to receive them in full force.

SHOWING HER COLORS.—A gentleman from Cheat Mountain tells the following:

A squad of Indiana volunteers, out scouting, came across an old woman in a log cabin in the mountains. After the usual salutations, one of them asked her, "Well, old lady, are you secesh?" "No," was her answer. "Are you Union?" "No."

A message from the Governor received by Mr. J. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary of State, which is as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have received the following dispatch by telegraph from General Leonidas Polk, which I deem proper to lay before you.

B. MAGOFFIN, Major General Commanding, Columbus, Ky., Sept. 9, 1861.

Gov. B. Magoffin, Frankfort, Ky.: I should have dispatched you immediately as the troops under my command took possession of this position, (the very first word I addressed to the people here,) but my duties since that time have so pressed me that I have but now the first leisure time to communicate with you. It will be sufficient to inform you, which my short address here will do, that I had information, on which could rely, that the Federal forces intended and were preparing to seize Columbus. I need not describe the danger resulting to West Tennessee from such success, and my responsibility could not permit them quietly to take the command, entrusted to me, of so important a position. In evidence of the information I possessed, I will state, as the Confederate forces occupied this place, the Federal troops were formed in formidable numbers in position upon the opposite bank, with their cannon turned upon Columbus; the citizens of the town had fled with terror, and not a word of assurance of safety or protection had been addressed to them.

Since I have taken possession of this place, I have been informed by highly responsible citizens of your State that certain representatives of the Federal Government are setting up complaints of my act of occupying it, and are making it a pretense for seizing other positions. Upon this course of proceeding I have no comment to make; but I am prepared to say that I will agree to withdraw the Confederate troops from Kentucky provided they will agree that the troops of the Federal Government be withdrawn simultaneously with a guarantee which I will give reciprocally for the Confederate Government, that the Federals shall not be allowed to enter or occupy any point of Kentucky in the future.

I have the honor to be your o'b't serv't, Respectfully, LEONIDAS POLK, Major General Commanding, PROCLAMATION OF GEN. POLK.

The Federal Government having in defiance of the wishes of the people of Kentucky disregarded their neutrality by establishing camps and depots of armies, and organizing military companies within their territory, and by constructing a military work on the Missouri shore, immediately opposite, and commanding Columbus, evidently intended to cover the landing of troops for the seizure of that town, it has become a military necessity worth the defense of the territory of the Confederate States, that the Confederate forces occupy Columbus in advance. The Major General commanding has, therefore, not felt himself at liberty to risk the loss of so important a position, but has decided to occupy it. In pursuance of this decision, he has thrown a sufficient force into the town, and ordered fortifying it. It is gratifying to know that the presence of his troops is acceptable to the people of Columbus, and on this occasion they assure them that every precaution will be taken to insure their quiet, the protection of their property with their personal and corporate rights.

Dated, Columbus, the fourth (4th) day of September, 1861. LEONIDAS POLK.

The message and dispatches were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Knights of the Golden Circle are about used up in Kentucky and throughout the South generally. Read the following, and see what they think of the Great Mogul of the order:

R. G. O.—A HUMBUG AND A SWINDLE. To the Editors of the Nashville Union and American:

There was a man came through Columbus a few weeks since, purporting to be from Clarksville, Tennessee, and passing himself under the name of Gen. George Bickley, President of the Knights of the Golden Circle. His business was the establishing of castles of the same. Some thirteen of our most respectable citizens joined, and were all pleased with the order. It was, however, whispered about that General Bickley was a swindler; and we thereupon called a meeting and determined to investigate the matter. I thereupon addressed letters to New Orleans, Charleston, Montgomery, and Atlanta, and the answers to them have satisfied me that he is a base impostor. As such he had been published in New Orleans and in Georgia.

I write this that the citizens of the Southern States may be placed upon their guard, and respectfully request all Southern papers to copy the same.

Yours, respectfully, W. J. ANDREWS.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.—The following, between the editors of the Memphis Argus and the Cincinnati Commercial, speak for themselves:

When we get to Cincinnati, it is the intention of the Appeal to issue its extra edition from the Commercial office, while the Argus will make its appearance from that of the Gazette. Nor do we think the fifty thousand men to be drafted in Ohio, at the request of that city's council, will at all object to reading truth, were it only as a variety.—Memphis Argus.

You were here for a time, and stole the funds of a charitable association. If you are ever found here again, you will be sent back to Sing Sing State Prison, where you came from.—Cincinnati Commercial.

It is said that Gen. McClellan is so well assured of the entire safety of the

Daily Democrat.

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Market and Jefferson.

Stephen Girard's Theory of Advertising.

The example and precept of one of the most successful business men America has seen, may be worthy of attention at the present time. Mr. Girard wrote: "I have always considered advertising, liberally and long, to be a great success in business, and prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest time, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as, by keeping my business before the people, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

To Members of the Legislature.

Those who wish the Democrat sent during the session of the Legislature, will please call upon Col. R. B. Bolling, at the office of the Court of Appeals, or forward by mail to or address at Louisville Terms, 50 cents per month, or \$5 per annum.

POLICE COURT—Tuesday, Sept. 10.—

McGuire, Ellen O'Connor and Mrs. Gwynn, drunk and disorderly conduct; each held in \$200 for two months.

Peter Moore, disorderly conduct; sent to jail one hour for disorderly conduct.

Commonwealth by Sarah Ford, f. w. c. v. Wm. Sneed, peace warrant; discharged at defendant's cost.

Commonwealth by Sarah Burns vs. Chas. Miller, peace warrant; \$100 to answer, and \$200 for six months.

Commonwealth by M. G. Smith vs. Louisa Scott, peace warrant; continued until to-morrow.

Commonwealth by Amelia Barbee vs. Jacob Smith and wife; continued until to-morrow.

Commonwealth by Eva Doctorman vs. Peter Doctorman, peace warrant; own bond in \$100.

FREE—About two o'clock this morning, says the New Albany Ledger, a fire broke out in the frame cabinet shop of A. Hans, on Upper Third street, between Main and the river. The entire building was consumed, together with the adjoining one, also belonging to Mr. H. The fire then extended to the residence of Mr. Fetsch, and nearly consumed it before the flames were subdued by our firemen. Mr. Hans had an insurance in the German Mutual Insurance Company for \$800 upon the building. The total loss was somewhere between \$1,500 and \$2,000.

WE call attention to the military notice of Captain W. B. Hegan and Lieutenant W. W. Woodruff, calling for men to form a company to join Colonel Pope's regiment. Captain Hegan was First Lieutenant of the Crittenden Zouaves, and has had long experience both in the State Guard and the Home Guard, and will make an excellent officer. Lieutenant Woodruff is also an experienced officer. Persons joining could feel what is always desirable, that they were under experienced and clever officers.

VALUABLE HAUL OF CONTRABAND.—The Custom House officers made several good hauls, yesterday, of prohibited articles, destined for Secession. Among them were eight very large trunks, filled with military clothing, nineteen kegs of powder, and two horses and a wagon. The brown "contraband" who was acting as Generalissimo of this important train, belonged to a lady of this city, who was ignorant of the work in which her servant was engaged. He was therefore released.

MESSRS. L. KAHN & CO. will, in addition to the goods authorized for sale this morning, sell an invoice of all-wool dannel, spool thread, six cases, 5-4 bleached domestics, &c., &c. We would advise our city and country dealers to attend this sale, as there never was offered, this season, a better selected stock of goods, and they are bound to be sold, without reserve. For particulars see advertisement.

ARRESTED ON A FELONY WARRANT.—Lewis Schultz, who has been an employee at the Custom-house, but recently discharged, was arrested and lodged in jail last night on a felony warrant. It appears he came in possession of eleven hundred dollars worth of goods which he promised to ship for a man, but never done it. Hence, the warrant was issued.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—We invite the attention of our readers to the card in another column of Mark & Downs, dry goods merchants on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. They are selling their fancy dress goods at greatly reduced prices. Now is your time to lay in your fall and winter clothing, while you can get them at prices to suit yourselves.

Any one wishing a good middle-aged servant, without incumbrance, who can cook, wash, and iron, and is in every way capable, can procure the same either by the month or for the balance of the year, by application on Third street, immediately opposite Guthrie street.

Go to Thompson & Elrod's gallery, on Market street, between Third and Fourth, and get the finest photographs and ambrotypes of all the military men—Davis, Beauregard, Lee, McClellan, Scott, Lyon, and Seigel.

See notice of brick cottage on Third street for rent.

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, Sept. 10, 1861.MESSRS. HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.:
Gentlemen: Of all the days in the year

whereon the seekers of their rights might have chosen to report one unto another of their success that day, the 10th day of September was chosen. As is well known to you I started from my quiet den this morning, my sunny little retreat, where, since I was immolated, I had chosen to remain, in sweet ignorance of the State and her politics, for Frankfort.

On the train were many gentlemen, occupied with the laudable intention of seeking for their rights. But of that, I read a receipt in some of the exchanges to make secessionists; if the appearance of the gentlemen on the train may be taken as any specimen I would suggest to the prescription—add not less than three nor more than eighteen hairs on the upper lip and as many on the lower.

On my way up here, the other side of Lagrange, we were saluted by a secession or Southern Confederacy flag flying at the gate, and a peace flag waving at the front door—I suppose typical of the present political troubles. At the front gate of these political troubles, they waved the war flag; but since the Union party have driven them back, they raise the peace flag, and expect under that to gain some advantage over the Union men, whereby they may again be justifiable in flaunting in our faces their treasonable designs.

Well, the Convention met, and what of it? They have met, they have appointed Presidents and Vice, whereof they had sufficient, elected Secretary, and before my letter is concluded, will, in all probability, have adjourned. Enclosed I send you a list of their officers, and am in hopes I can send you a copy of their resolutions.

Mr. Hegan, or Horgan, of Grant, a gentleman prone to loud talking and vehement expletives, made a speech. He cheered the faithful, and they were pleased. He told them what kind of a man he was, whereas they applauded; hoped he wouldn't transgress—and quit.

Mr. H. appears to be a very clever gentleman, rather addicted to prejudices, both politically and otherwise. On the right side he could make a strong stump speech; but, being wrong, attempts by strong prayers, such as "before God Almighty," &c., to make up for weakness of argument.

Thos. F. Marshall made a speech, the same Thomas we used to know—that is, in person, but not the same in that talent of which even his political adversaries were wont to feel proud. In fact, strange as it may appear (and I was wont to almost worship his eloquacious powers), his speech was not only flat and stale, but abounding in platitudes and repetition, which was not his custom.

The action of the convention reminds me very much of a game I heard of, and have seen played. I believe they call it "Grandmother Grimpey." You are supposed to be doing some kind of work; you present your task to grandmother, saying: "Grandmother Grimpey, can I go out and play?" She hits your work. If you can't hold it in your hands you are ordered back to work; if you can, your request is granted. The Southern Rights peace chameleon parry hold their convention; they appoint a Grandmother Grimpey; they present resolutions, in which they embody the resolutions they have made for their rights. As they have found nothing yet to suit the grandmother, who may be J. C. B., our Governor or our ex-Governor, they will, in all likelihood, be put to work again.

The Senate did nothing, which, by reading the report of the Southern Rights Convention, you will see they did the same thing. I have not had time to raise a list. Thos. Harris, of Bourbon, is Chairman. I understand the resolutions are intensely right-seekers.

The Courier, of yesterday morning, has an account of the assassination of Chas. O. Little, by Confederates, which it professes to believe authentic. After accusing the young man of crimes too shocking to be believed, and of which every one in Kentucky who knew him knows he was not guilty of, the Courier proceeds to say that he was a "Southern Rights man," as if his being murdered was sufficiently excused by his having the same opinions as his murderers. The Courier's article defends his murderers and attacks him; accusing him of crimes of which he could not be guilty. The facts simply are, that he was a Kentuckian, he was insulted by a blackguard, assisted by a mob, and attacked, and he shot and killed his insult.

A mob gathered and seized him, and were going to hang him, when he was shot by one of the brothers of his first insult. Of course it is to be expected that if a Kentuckian is murdered by a Southern mob, the Courier would justify it. We knew Mr. Little, and the charges of the Courier are wholly unfounded.

Papers found at Cape Hatteras, after the taking of the fort, furnished to the officers there by the traitor Consul at Rio Janeiro, show a list of vessels to arrive during this month, with an aggregate of 97,871 bags of coffee. He gave the names of the vessels, and to which ports each was bound; he also furnished the names of other vessels loading and about to load for this country.

General Polk says: "It is gratifying to know that the presence of his troops is agreeable to the people of Columbus," &c. If such a justification is sufficient for the invasion of a State by a hostile force, how would it sound to invade East Tennessee by Kentucky, because "It is gratifying to know that the presence of Kentucky troops would be agreeable to the citizens of that section of Tennessee?"

The Rolla correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says that Ben. McCulloch was wounded on the knee at the battle of Wilson's Creek, and that he has since walked with a cane.

Col. Wm. H. Terrill, formerly of the Lafayette Journal, has been appointed a Paymaster in the army.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 10, 1861.
IN SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock.

No minister was present to open the Senate with prayer.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

REPORT OF MILITARY BOARD.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the report of the Military Board, which was ordered to be printed.

ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. Gillis reported several bills, and a resolution correctly enrolled, which were then signed by the Speaker and sent to the Governor for his approval and signature.

A MEMORIAL.

Mr. Pennebaker presented the memorial of S. S. Lyon. Ordered to be printed and referred to Finance Committee.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. Irvan—A bill to charter the town of Briensburg, in Marshall county. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Speed—A bill to charter the Home Insurance Company of Louisville. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

And then the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives was not in session to-day, having adjourned over to give the use of their hall to the Southern Rights Convention, which met to-day.

A STOCK ALGEM IN STORE.—Also orders received for direct shipments from England.

Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States.

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LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY

CONNOISSEURS

TO BE THE

"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

and applicable to

EVERY VARIETY

OF DISH.

The above SAUCE is not only the best and most popular

condiment known, but the most Economical, as a few drops

of this Sauce, mixed with oil, vinegar, and salt, will

impart an exquisite zest, and give a delicious flavor

to any dish, and is equally applicable to the most delicate

and the most substantial of food.

On the Breakfast Table, Dinner or Supper Table

it is indispensable.

To appreciate the excellent qualities of this delicious

preparation it is only necessary to purchase a small

bottle of the genuine, of a respectable grocer or dealer,

and try it before you purchase any other.

For Sale by Grocers and Fruitmen everywhere.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,

Union Square and Fourteenth Street,

New York.

Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States.

A Stock Algem in Store.—Also orders received for direct shipments from England.

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Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, August 12, passenger trains will

leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chicago Express (daily except Sundays)..... 8:00 A. M.

St. Louis Night Express (daily)..... 10:00 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express..... 4:30 A. M.

Reaching Louisville..... 8:15 A. M.

Chicago Mail..... 6:40 P. M.

Reaching Louisville..... 7:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

Cincinnati and Eastern Express..... 7:30 P. M.

Connection Train (at Seymour with O. and M. Railroad) East and West..... 11:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1..... 6:00 A. M.

Passenger Train No. 2..... 2:30 P. M.

Accommodation Train..... 7:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Nashville and Memphis Train (daily)..... 9:00 A. M.

Lebanon Train (Sundays excepted)..... 7:00 A. M.

Bardonia and Elizabethtown (Sundays excepted)..... 5:00 P. M.

Fine Kentucky Jeans!

HAYING RECONSTRUCTED

my Mill, and added new machinery

for making fine

KENTUCKY JEANS

(which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West),

I am now prepared to furnish an

article of superior quality, which

I will warrant

Free from Grease and made of Pure

Native Wool.

MRS. M. A. TAYLOR

(LATE MRS. M. A. O'CONNOR)

DEGS TO INFORM HER LADY FRIENDS

and customers generally that her stock

of this season is more complete than ever before,

and having been selected by herself personally,

during her recent visit to Eastern cities, she is

enabled to offer her Goods at

VERY MODERATE PRICES.

French Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of every

variety and entirely new designs; Paris-made Bonnets,

Headbands, Flowers, Ribbons and Feathers.

Ladies and families residing in the country, who may

find it inconvenient to visit Louisville, can rely upon

the

Strict and Punctual Execution

of their orders by addressing Mrs. Taylor. Merchants

confiding their orders to Mrs. Taylor will find them

promptly and accurately executed.

Corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

Removal.

G. J. MOORE HAS REMOVED HIS LOTTERY AND

EXCHANGE OFFICE FROM Fifth to Fourth street,

in a commodious room building, adjoining the office of

the Hotel, where he would be pleased to see both old

and new customers.

ORDERS or TICKETS in the popular Kentucky

State Lottery (which draws daily), by mail or otherwise,

will receive prompt attention. Address

THOSE MEN WHO ARE SINCERELY IN FAVOR OF THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF THE REBELS now warring against the U. S. GOVERNMENT—those who wish to see the GOVERNMENT UPHOLD AND MAINTAINED, can find good bargains in FIRE ARMS, at the store of

WM. E. LISTON,
South-west Cor. of Spring and Chestnut Sts.
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, old and new models;
WHITNEY'S REVOLVERS;
ALLEN & WHEBLOCK'S REVOLVERS;
WARNER'S REVOLVERS;
DERINGER PISTOLS;
VOLCANIC FIRE ARMS CO.'S PISTOLS and CAR-
BINES;
Also, various kinds of RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, and
CHEAP PISTOLS;
CARTRIDGES, various kinds and sizes;
POWDER FLASKS, GUN CAPS, RIFLE POWDER,
and similar kinds of goods.
I purchase my goods at the Manufacturers in the
New England States.
E. O. CASH

And can supply UNION COMPANIES with Minie Rifles, and other Fire Arms, at small profits.

Fruit Jars, and other goods, sold at very reduced prices.

43 Please remember the place. Hardware and Stove Store, and Tinware Manufactory, "A"
WM. E. LISTON,
(Successor to E. H. Gresham)
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

43 Those persons in Kentucky who want Fire Arms or Ammunition from me, must bring sufficient evidence to satisfy me, and to satisfy the Collector or Customs at this port, that they are the proper persons to have such

titles.
se8 dn&wm W. M. E. LISTON.

**ALBUQUERQUE, NEW ALBANY AND
CHICAGO RAILROAD!**
FOR ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO & DETROIT

1861. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1861
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, AUGUST 12, PASSENGER
AND FREIGHT TRAINS TO BE RUN AS FOLLOWS:
5:50 A. M. CHICAGO EXPRESS (daily except Sunday,
connecting for Terre Haute and Indianapolis, &c.,
connecting closely at Lafayette for Chicago,
Terre Haute, New Albany, Chicago, &c.)

hours:

7:40 P. M. ST. LOUIS NIGHT EXPRESS (daily), reaches
St. Louis at 9:15 A. M. and CINCINNATI at 9:
5:00 A. M. This Train runs to Mitchell only.

RETURNING— St. Louis Express arrives at New Ar.
at 6:30 P. M. and Cincinnati at 8:00 P. M.
St. Louis and Cincinnati—reaching Louisville at 11:
A. M. The CHICAGO MAIL arrives at 6:40 P. M.

**ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS FOR ST. LOUIS
CINCINNATI OR CHICAGO!**

The Through Train makes good connections, North-
and South, at Greenstein, Lafayette, Leokore, and
Michigan City. For more information, call
#3. For Through Tickets and further information
apply at the GENERAL RAILROAD OFFICE, south
west corner of Main and Third streets, or write to
R. S. RICKER, ST. LOUIS

S. S. PARKER, Agent **au13**

MARBLE WORKS,
No. 119 JEFFERSON STREET
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Marble Monuments,
Marble Tablets

Marble Head & Footstones

ALWAYS ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER BY

KARIN & BOURNE,
No 12 d&wtf Jefferson st., bet. First and Second.

Water Works.

LOUISVILLE

Plumbing Establishment
N. 104th St.

NO. 134 Third Street, near Jefferson.

Water Pipes, Hose, Hydrants, &c.
WE ARE PREPARED TO INTRODUCE WATER
Pipes into Dwelling, Stores and Factories, of
reasonable prices. We have a full stock of Bath Tub
Water Closets, Shower Baths, Wash Basins, Hydrants,
Hose Boxes, &c. Having a long experience in the busi-
ness, we guarantee to give entire satisfaction for a
work entrusted to us.

Donaly & Strader,
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
m15 d4f 5c34p Third Street, Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE.

THE OWNERS OF WAGONS, STEAMBOATS AND other vehicles are hereby notified that, in accordance with a law of Congress, approved August 6, 1891, "that during the year 1892, the Government of the United States," etc., "any person or persons, his, her or their agent, attorney, or carriers, shall be liable to a fine of \$100 for every such vehicle, for every owner, driver or conductor, whoever kind of description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be employed, in violation of the law, or any person or persons engaged therein, or if any person or persons, being the owner, driver or conductor, shall be liable to a fine of \$100 for every such vehicle, for every owner, driver or conductor, who employ or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such persons are hereby declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be fined, imprisoned, or both, from and after the first day of September, 1891. I will cause all wagons, steamboats and other vehicles to be searched, and if found in violation of said law, to be seized and held for con-

ation, as therein provided.

CHAS. B. COTTON,
Surveyor, &c.

au29 d1f

FRESH IMPORTATIONS
—OF—
DRY GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT OF A
fresh stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

Which they are selling exclusively for CASH, at low
figures. They respectfully invite merchants visiting
this market to call and examine their stock before
buying.

JAMES THABUE & CO, 608 Main-st.

MASONIC UNIVERSITY
LAGRANGE, KY.

THE ENSUING SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTE
will open on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1963.
The President can accommodate ten students with
board in his family. Early application necessary.
Address Rev. JOHN TIMBLE, Jr.,
auzz d3w President.

War, and Rumors of War

BUT AT THE WASHINGTON STORE, NO. 10

of Market street, a complete and elegant assortment of
DRY GOODS,
is now rapidly selling at greatly reduced prices.
Respectfully soon for bargain.
J. W. WITTGENSTEIN & CO'S.
REMOVAL.
WE HAVE TAKEN THE OFFICE FORMERLY oc-
cupied by Messrs. A. D. Hunt & Co., and we
continue the general **BANKING** and **CLOTH**ING
business. **QUIGLEY, LITTLE & CO.**
Louisville, July 14, 1867. p14167

VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS.
ITALIAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH STRINGS for
all instruments, at low prices. Wholesale or retail.

COFFEE, SUGARS, &C.—SUPERIOR JAVA AND
Rio Coffee, Powders, Granulated, and Brown
sugars, Brown, Cocoa, and Chocolate, for sale by
J. T. LANHAM & CO.
Importers of Teas &c., of India &c.

Special Notices.

The fiery ordeal of public opinion is about the best and surest test of superiority or efficiency in anything. It is especially so with all inventions or discoveries. Money may bring a thing into temporary notoriety, but merit alone can make it retain the post of acceptance. This has been strikingly verified in the case of WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR. It has passed through the ordeal, and established itself in every region where introduced, solely from its intrinsic merit; it pretends to nothing but what it can and does perform as a tonic, alterative, diuretic, restorative and health-giving cordial; for, though medicinal in effect, it is not so in taste. We say try it!

Sold by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and Canada. J. WRIGHT & CO., sole proprietors, New Orleans, Louisiana. See advertisement.

ADVISE.—As the hot season is approaching, every person should prepare their system for the change, and there is no remedy so applicable as "McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier." It will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen and invigorate the whole organization. The immense quantity of it that is sold daily, is proof enough of its great virtues in thoroughly removing all impure matters from the blood. We say to all, try it! It is delicious to take. See the advertisement in another column. [sold & wlm]

J. N. Collins sells the best of coal at his office, Third street, between Market and Jefferson. Give him your orders. [d]

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR, in another column.

NOTICE.—Union men wanting pistols of various sizes, and at the lowest prices, are requested to call here for information. [sold & wlm]

Colt's Pistols.—Good Union men who may be in need of Colt's pistols, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office. [d]

UNCURRENT MONEY.—All depreciated moneys received for subscriptions will be taken only at its current rates by the brokers.

The country daily Democrat is supplied through the early morning mails, by railroad and express, at the rate of fifty cents per month, or \$5 per year, to any address. Payments always in advance.

The Daily Democrat goes to the country through the early morning mails, and by railroad and express in all directions. It costs fifty cents per month or five dollars per year, sent to any address, by mail or otherwise.

Noble Butler's School for Girls, on Brook street, beyond Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, September 9.

Terms—\$40 per session of twenty weeks; to be paid one-half at the beginning, and one-half in the middle of the session. [d]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE COUNTRY. Our friends in the country remitting odd change will please send us no denomination of stamps except the THREE CENT stamps. We can use a moderate share of these. Stamps of any other denomination will be returned. [d]

A time when there is great fear that the stock of dry lumber, sash, doors, blinds, &c., will fall short, owing to the vast amount of improvements in Louisville, it will be interesting to the public to know that Alexander, Ellis & Co., have enlarged their factory and have now on hand several million of dry lumber. Call at their office on Main street, nearly opposite the Gall House, or at their factory on Fulton, above Preston street.

THE FAR AND WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS! THIS WILD SEQUESTERED AND PICTURESCAPE summer resort, three miles from the Ohio river, is now open for the reception of invalids and visitors. The Petroleum water is particularly beneficial in lung and chest diseases; the Magnesia water is a certain remedy in dyspepsia; the Chalybeate, the Alumina, the Blue and White Sulphur are world wide known for their medicinal virtues. These Springs, in close proximity of each other, form one of the most complete and massive rock one hundred feet high.

The taverns and cottages are contiguous to the springs, in a primeval forest of green lawn of Arabian picture gardens and Paradisaical scenery. Fare—fifty cents, as it is, and very good water there is it. Price, \$5 per week.

Announcements of all kinds. W. D. MATHIAS, Proprietor, 225 Third Street, bet. Main and Market. [d]

FOR SALE! BEST QUALITY PITTSBURGH COAL AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE. ALSO, BECK'S BOTTOM COAL, which is of the best quality. [d]

Notice. A PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between J. HADDOX & BROS. was dissolved on the 1st of March, 1861, by the death of Louis Haddox. [d]

WM. KENDRICK'S JEWELRY. SILVER AND PLATED WARE. 225 Third Street, bet. Main and Market. [d]

PAINT. 50 BUCKETS, &C. 150 DOZ. PAINT. 50 BUCKETS, ALL COLORS. [d]

BROOMS—225 DOZ. BROOMS OF VARIOUS SIZES, JUST RECEIVED. [d]

Telegraphic News.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., September 10.—The People's Union Convention assembled here today.

Hon. Thomas G. Alford, of Oneida, was chosen temporary Chairman.

In the course of his remarks, he said: "What do we care whether the Republican or the Democratic party triumphed, if the country is sunk beneath their feet when victory is proclaimed to them—our country is above and greater than any party."

[Tremendous applause.] Can we not lay down all party strifes and difficulties and differences and give all our efforts to our country, in this, the hour of need. I am undisguisedly in favor of the vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war until those who have gone from us, are brought back into the Union. [Loud applause.]

"I am for standing off from the party platform on which I have stood for 30 years and for stepping upon the broad access of my country, giving my voice and efforts for sustaining and supporting her. [Applause.]

I am for sustaining the Administration of the Government by those who now have that duty to perform just so long as it is untiring in its devotion to the country. [Great applause.] I am for giving to the government the greatest possible latitude that should be given by a free people in such a crisis as now exists. [Applause.]

When the conflict is over, and not until then, when we are again in a peaceful state, we may review their conduct and give them the meed of praise for what they have done. I am for uncompromising hostility, not only to those who have the bowie knives in their hands at the South, but also those who are none the less secessionists by their aid and comfort at the North. [Cheering by the whole crowd and rising.]

The Chair continued—"In response to the resolutions of the last Democratic convention, the last meeting of that party, and he hoped for the good of the nation the last one they would ever hold under their present organization [applause],—which reflect upon the management of the war, talking of notations of the Constitution, the overriding of the habeas corpus, and the rights of a free press—it was sufficient to say, that if the President had done less than he had done (and would to God he had done more) he would be more entitled to impeachment than he is now for any violations of the Constitution and laws. [Prolonged applause.]

"We have to get together our household political gods, and commit them to the funeral pyre as an offering to our beloved country. The result will be a full, united and unanimous expression from the people of the State of New York to the South that, if they have relied upon our sympathies, they have relied upon a broken reed." [Applause]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—A copy of the Richmond Whig received here has a most sarcastic article on the capture of the Hatteras Fort, censuring by implication the Confederate authorities, and which commences in this style:

"Let us imitate the Chinese by all means. The fort has been taken; many hundreds of men have been surrendered; valuable officers have been taken prisoners; a large amount of property captured. The most important point on our coast for privateering purposes is in the hands of the enemy, and the gallant North State is now liable to invasion. Still it is a small matter. It will take 30,000 men to regain the fort, but that is nothing. What do we want with it? It was built for war. Evidently, had we been in earnest, some notice would have been taken of the warning given by the Northern papers. It would have been the height of folly and treason to accuse any of the Cabinet of negligence at the premises. We who live at the seat of Government know too well the superhuman energy, sleepless vigilance and miraculous promptitude of every sentiment, to entertain for a moment a shadow of suspicion of any shortcoming on the part of any one near or remotely connected with the Administration. Piquette Butler can now have as many men as he pleases in the forts of North Carolina. Of course we will whip them; for have we not the greatest number of unarméd militia?"

General Dix has forbidden the Mayor to continue the payment of the old Police, and Mayor Brown, while protesting against the military authority to interfere, has signified his compliance.

MONTGOMERY CO., Md., September 7. The rebels keep up an almost daily firing on our men at the ferries, and at times make demonstrations as if they intended to cross. Yesterday there was heavy cannonading at Edwards' Ferry. This may be their plan of disarming attention from their movements which are said to be in progress on the ferry road leading to Leesburg.

Gen. Banks' division is ready at all times to move in any direction at a moment's notice.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—We have returns from 71 Maine towns, which give Washburn 20,348; Jameson 8,151; Davis 2,205; against last year Washburn 22,065; Smart 17,646; Barnes (Bell and Everett) 833. Washburn's majority in these towns is 6,933, against 7,599 last year—a decline of 575. The aggregate vote in these towns this year will be about 95,000, and Washburn's majority from 12,000 to 14,000. The Union majority in these towns is 23,285, and will be in the whole State about 60,000. The Legislature is largely Republican, although there will be many Union Democrats elected jointly by the Republicans and Union Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The special to the N. Y. Times says: It is reported that a large number of rebels are encamped in the vicinity of Leesburg.

Gen. Banks' column moved down the Potomac, to what point is not known. The Government will shortly put about two more expeditions to land upon the rebel coast. Their exact destination is not now known.

Col. John Fitzroy De Courcy, an English officer of much distinction, has tendered his services to the Government, and the offer has been accepted. Col. De Courcy commanded a Turkish regiment during the Crimean war.

Of the sum lost by Paymaster Gallagher, the Treasury has already recovered \$25,000 from Hayden, the gambler. On one occasion Gallagher drew \$10,000 in double eagles, and proceeded with it to Hayden's, and deliberately commenced gambling it away. He drew from the Treasury \$64,000 during the month of August.

New York, September 10.—The Mark Building, 45 Murray street, was burned last night. Loss is estimated at \$20,000. The flames communicated to the adjoining building, the whole upper portion of which is on fire as we write. The loss will, no doubt, reach over \$40,000.

The Mozart Hall Committee held a meeting last evening, at which the report of the delegates to the Syracuse Convention was adopted, and also a series of resolutions by Mayor Wood, the most significant and important of which declares unreservedly

for the maintenance of the Government, without respect of party, and for the suppression of all treason either North or South.

ROLLA, Mo., Sept. 10.—Our prisoners were sent to St. Louis this morning. They were captured in a skirmish between the Home Guards and rebels at Douglas Prairie, in Gasconade county. Two of the rebels were killed, and in another skirmish the same day ten more of the rebels were killed and thirty-two horses captured. At another place near Cuba two rebels were taken with Provost Marshal McKinstry's passes on them.

Advices from Springfield to Friday morning are to the effect that no battle had been fought between Montgomery and Rains up to Tuesday. McCulloch was reported to be at Fort Smith, and his troops were en route for Fort Walker, in Arkansas. Nothing definite was known of his future movements, but it was supposed his force would remain near the line, ready to act in concert with the Missouri troops, as occasion might require.

Gen. Price had gone to reinforce General Rains. Their united forces were about seven thousand strong. When last heard from, Price was about fifteen miles from Fort Scott, Kansas, and a battle was expected to take place on Tuesday of last week.

Claib. Jackson left Springfield Sunday night to join the State forces.

General Fremont's proclamation reached Springfield Wednesday last, and created considerable sensation.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—The Confederate fortifications on Munson's Hill, three fourths of a mile from Bailey's Cross Roads, have every indication of being completed. No guns were observed mounted on the fortifications, but a masked battery is erected, concealed by a grove, near Bailey's Cross Roads, about one hundred yards this side of the earth works.

On Sunday everything in the vicinity was quiet, but this morning the Confederates opened their concealed batteries, throwing shells into the encampments of our pickets at Bailey's Cross Roads. Two of the shells fell short, and the third passed half a mile beyond them. In retaliation our sharpshooters advanced on their pickets and killed two of their number.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10, M.—River at this point has risen 5 inches in the last 24 hours. There is now 7 feet 1 inch in the channel.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 10, M.—River 2 feet 4 inches by the metal mark and falling. The weather is clear and pleasant.

MORE ABOUT THE DISTRESS OF THE REBELS IN VIRGINIA.—The Baltimore American says:

From a gentleman recently from London county, Va., the account is confirmed that there is a frightful amount of sickness amongst the troops in the vicinity of Leesburg and at Manassas Junction. Of the four regiments of Confederates at the former place, at least five hundred were sick, largely from measles, which proves very fatal. So great is the want amongst the troops that every farmer in the vicinity was remorselessly stripped of everything that could minister to their necessities. Almost every available dwelling had more or less sick soldiers in it, and our informant states that the drugs of the practicing physicians were swept completely to supply them.

From another source we learn that the strongest secessionists now stand no better chance of escaping the evils of military occupation than the Union men. No remonstrance was tolerated from any; but the threat to be put in the army, or worse intimidation, served to silence all who were subjected to the plundering process so rife in their quarter. The Union men of London were awaiting impatiently for some relief from such a fearful condition of things, large numbers of families, consisting only of women and children, being left in utter destitution, the male members having been compelled to leave the country.

One fact more: They were quite destitute of salt, and were compelled to eat the fresh meats almost as soon as slaughtered, having no means of keeping them—a circumstance which has doubtless added to the sickness among a people ordinarily depending so much upon bacon as an article of food through the summer months.

PREPARING THE GROUND FOR THE WHEAT CROP.—The Farmers' Magazine reminds farmers that in preparing the ground for wheat, one good plowing is worth two bad ones. Let the manure be hauled out on the stubble at once; spread it thoroughly, breaking up the masses or clods, and be careful not to get all of the straw in one place and the manure in the other, and the corn fodder somewhere else. When plowing, plow of an even depth, clear out the stones, and break up the hard pan in the shallow places. If the ground is in proper order, after the manure has been plowed under, roll it so as to settle it well upon the manure, and make it more easy to plow the second time. Towards the end of the month plow again across the old furrows, then harrow and roll again. By this method the manure will be well mixed with the upper soil, and the whole will be well settled and prepared to receive the seed. But remember that one good plowing is worth two bad ones, and will cost but little more than half as much. In some counties of England a wheel presser follows the plow, which completely presses in and buries any bits of grass left on the edge of the furrow, and leaving a sort of gutter which, when the wheat is sown broadcast (as is done in these counties), becomes a receptacle for the seed, and it comes up in rows almost as true as if drilled, with the exception (of the advantage) that the plants are not too crowded together.

What we now need is a patriotism which will abide the ordeal of fire; a patriotism which is purged from all selfishness, from all fear; which is heroic and exhausted; which vows with every throbbing of life that, if repulsed, it will rally; if stricken down, it will rise again; and that, under the pressure of no circumstances—defeat, sorrow, or suffering—shall the national flag be abandoned, or the honor of the country compromised. What we need is patriotism which rises fully to the comprehension of the actual and awful peril in which our institutions are placed, and which is eager to devote every power of body, and mind, and fortune to their deliverance—a patriotism which, obliterating all party lines, and embracing all party issues, says to the President of the United States, "Here are our lives and our estates; use them freely, use them boldly, but use them successfully; for, looking on the graves of our fathers and on the cradles of our children, we have sworn that, though all things else shall perish, this country and government shall live."—Joseph Holt.

REMOVAL OF COIN.—Under directions from the mother bank at Lexington, the coin at the branch bank in Glasgow has been removed to Lexington, for safe keeping.

National Hotel.



T. A. HARROW, Proprietor, CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS Louisville, Ky.

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THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY TENDER HIS ACKNOWLEDGMENTS to the citizens of Louisville and his patrons abroad for the liberal encouragement and extensive patronage shown him since he entered into business, and for the use of the admirably adapted machinery, he is enabled and prepared to do work of every description at lower rates than any other similar establishment in this city or elsewhere.

Dr. LA CROIX'S PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases of the system.

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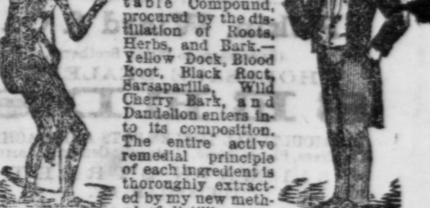
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